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Established 1887

BI Said to Find Last Spy Effort By Nixon Forces

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI)—FBI agents have established that the Democratic party headquarters bugging incident stemmed from a vast campaign of political spying and sabotage conducted by President Nixon's re-election and directed by officials of the White House and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

The activities, according to information in FBI and Department of Justice files, were aimed at all major Democratic presidential candidates—and since 1971—represented basic strategy of the Nixon re-election effort.

Informed of the general contents of this article, a spokesman for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President said last night: "The Post story is not only fiction but a collection of absurdities."

Asked to discuss the specific points raised in the story, the spokesman, Devan Shumway, responded on the grounds that "the entire matter is in the hands of the authorities." The White House refused to comment.

Letter on Muskie

Law enforcement sources said that perhaps the best example of the sabotage was the fabrication by a White House aide of a letter to a New Hampshire newspaper editor alleging that Sen. Edmund Muskie, stirred Americans of French-Canadian descent by calling them "Canucks."

The letter was published in the Manchester Union Leader less than two weeks before the New Hampshire presidential primary election. It in part triggered the "crying speech" in front of the newspaper's offices that seemed to send Sen. Muskie's political fortunes tumbling.

Washington Post reporter Marilyn Berger reported that Ken W. Clawson, deputy director of White House communications, told her in a conversation on Sept. 26: "I wrote the letter."

Interviewed again yesterday, Mr. Clawson denied that he had claimed authorship of the "Canuck" letter, saying that the reporter must have "misunderstood" him. "I know nothing about it," Mr. Clawson said.

Mr. Heath conceded that many up-and-coming Conservative party members were worried about inflation, unemployment and other problems plaguing Britain.

"It would be easy in these circumstances," Mr. Heath said, "to let these anxieties by striking attitudes right across the board and pretending there are easy solutions to difficult problems. We do not intend to do this."

Inflation Warps: On inflation, Mr. Heath said Britain's standard of living is beginning to rise and to rise again. Now we have to make sure that inflation does not undermine our new prosperity."

The setting was the same as that at last week's opposition Labor party gathering also held in Blackpool.

There was no serious threat to Mr. Heath's leadership before the convention opened. An opinion poll taken by the Opinion Research Center for a London newspaper showed that his popularity, which had recently been rising again, had shown a slight dip.

However, Mr. Loeb said that he is investigating the possibility

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

of holding a referendum on Ulster's link to Ireland.

BELFAST, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—Ulster may delay a promised referendum on the future of the relations between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic until early next year, informed sources said today.

The aim of the plebiscite is to let people in this British-ruled province say whether they want the links with Britain to continue or whether they wish to unite with the republic in some way.

Reports that voting on this issue will be held up because of immediate change from Protestant leaders that the British government was guilty of a breach of faith.

Before Local Vote

It had been widely believed here that the referendum would take place before local council elections, now due to be held late next month or in early December.

Sources close to Northern Ireland's British administrator, William Whitelaw, said that government announcements about the referendum and the local elections should come later this week.

The sources indicated that the apparent delay in the referendum was due both to the security problem in conducting an election here and also the need for parliamentary legislation in London.

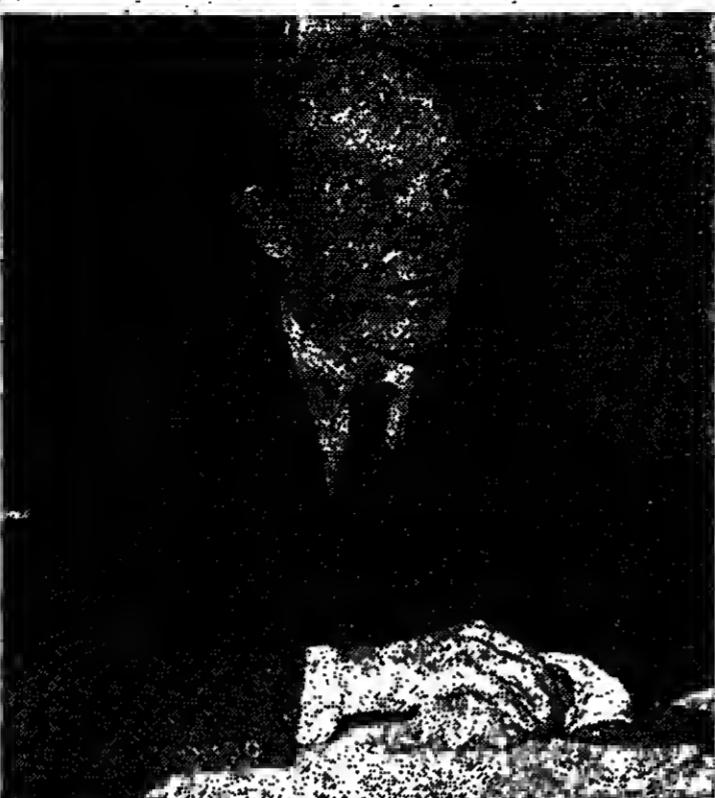
However, political observers said the result of the plebiscite was a foregone conclusion no matter when it was held.

With the Protestant community outnumbering Catholics two-to-one in a population of 1,500,000, they said that it was certain that the vote results would favor remaining tied to Britain.

But a former Northern Ireland cabinet minister, William Craig, now leader of the militant Protestant Vanguard movement, declared that Belfast was guilty of a "serious breach of faith" if reports of a delay were true.

"There is no question that there was a definite yes from Mr. Whitelaw that the referendum would be held before the local government elections," he said.

"I don't think that the British



Associated Press
Anthony Barber, Great Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, at his press conference in London yesterday.

Britain Presents Plan Leading Toward Negative Income Tax

By Michael Stern

LONDON, Oct. 10 (NYT)—A revolution in the way the government pays out welfare benefits that would set Britain on the path toward a negative income tax was proposed today by Anthony Barber, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

By combining the system of benefits with the tax withholding system, the government hopes to raise the income of the poor, eliminate means tests, simplify an admittedly complex and costly welfare administration and eliminate the jobs of 10,000 to 15,000 civil servants.

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Radical New Approach

In a Green Paper submitted to Parliament jointly with Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr. Barber called the proposal a "radical new approach which this country is leading the world."

For a family of five—father, mother and three children—with a low income of \$60 a week, the system would provide an automatic increase of \$7.50 a week and would give higher incomes to thousands of families.

The Green Paper says that there would be a trade-off here. The new system would be vastly simpler to administer, but it would not be able to tailor benefits to family circumstances as precisely as the present system does. Benefits now are related to such variable factors as the age of dependent children, and the rent or mortgage payments on a family's house.

Included in the new system would be 90 percent of the adult population and their dependents. Left outside it would be the self-employed and persons earning \$30 a week or less, principally part-time workers.

Payments into the national insurance scheme, which provides health, unemployment, invalidism, and injury benefits, would continue unchanged, but the benefits which are now tax-free, would be taxed at the same rate of income. The loss would be made up by the tax credit.

The cost of the additional benefits was put by the government at \$3.25 billion. But it emphasized that this is a tentative figure based on tax credits and tax rates appropriate for today's circumstances.

Bus Out of Control

Later today, in the Catholic Andersonstown district of Belfast, a city bus veered out of control as a gang of youths bombarded it with bricks and stones. The vehicle crashed through the front room of a house and overturned, trapping a man underneath.

Soldiers called in heavy lifting to free the man from the burning bus.

Protestants Charge Breach of Faith

IN STITCHES—West German Christian Democratic party chairman Kainer Barzel (left) and Franz Josef Strauss in a light-hearted mood at CDU convention yesterday.

U.K. May Delay Referendum On Ulster's Link to Ireland

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"I don't think that the British

will spend more on defense

INNS WILL SPEND MORE ON DEFENSE

MINSK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Iceland will spend 14 percent more on defense next fiscal year than in the current one, according to government budget documents announced today.

The estimate envisages total receipts and expenditure of 14.86 billion fimminkrafs (\$3.7 million). The government based its 1973 units on the assumption that a trend of the international money is turning upwards.

ATO Ships to Maneuver

NAPLES, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—Destroyers, submarines, aircraft and helicopters from five NATO nations will carry out a two-week exercise in the Mediterranean starting on Thursday.

ATO headquarters here announced yesterday.

"I don't think that the British

will spend more on defense

ATLANTIC AIRFARE FIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Britain's Civil Aviation Authority announced plans today to slash transatlantic charter flight fares and restore order to the charter business, which has suffered a chaotic rash of strandings around the world in the last two years.

The plan, scheduled to be introduced April 1 after a trial run could mean round-trip fares from London to New York of between \$120 and \$210.

The cheapest return fares on scheduled airlines now operating across the Atlantic range between \$100 and \$240. Cut-price charter tickets can cost as little as \$144 for one-way flights.

The authority chairman, Lord Boyd-Carpenter said the new scheme, designed to streamline charter business, will go into operation if ratified by international aviation organizations meeting in Ottawa Oct. 16.

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He invited British airlines and

McGovern Issues Broad Plan To End Indochina Hostilities

Kissinger's Talks Going Into 4th Day

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 10 (UPI)—U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiators said an unprecedented third straight day of talks today in their 12th session of secret peace parleys. Then, even as Mr. Kissinger was scheduled to take off for a return flight to Washington, the White House announced that this record-length session had been extended by the negotiators to include a fourth day's meeting tomorrow.

President Nixon's press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said the White House had been informed of the extension in a cable from Mr. Kissinger. Mr. Ziegler said it was the negotiators themselves who "agreed" to extend the talks to a fourth day's meeting.

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French sources said it would be a mistake, however, to conclude that the French were intervening in any way. Rather, it seemed that the most likely conclusion was that Mr. Kissinger wanted to inform the host French government of something President Nixon soon would be making public—either outlines of a new U.S. peace plan or points of agreement with the Communists.

The Communists, in the regular public sessions held here each Thursday, have centered their demands on the replacement of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

There was no information given out here on the tenor of the



United Press International
George McGovern, Democratic presidential candidate.

unprecedented third day of talks.

Mr. Schumann, however, who saw Mr. Kissinger during the morning, refrained from making any statement about the talks, as he has throughout the three years of the secret parleys. The United States and Hanoi have agreed to avoid public statements about the closed meetings.

Can't Draw Conclusions

"I can't draw any conclusions at all or discuss the talks," Mr. Ziegler said.

After today's negotiations with the North Vietnamese, Mr. Kissinger consulted French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

There was no information given out here on the tenor of the

air that the two sides were finally engaged in serious negotiations.

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We would further notify all parties that the United States will no longer interfere in the internal politics of Vietnam, and that we will allow the Vietnamese people to work out their own settlement. The United States is prepared to cooperate to see that any settlement, including a coalition government, gains international recognition."

Proposal on Prisoners

Sen. McGovern said he also would dispatch his vice-president to Hanoi "to speed the arrangements for the return of our prisoners and an accounting of the missing."

"Notify the representatives of the other side that we have taken these steps to end the hostilities, and that we now expect that they will accept their obligation under their own Seven-Point Proposal of 1971—to return all prisoners of war and to account for all missing in action."

"We would further notify all parties that the United States will no longer interfere in the internal politics of Vietnam, and that we will allow the Vietnamese people to work out their own settlement. The United States is prepared to cooperate to see that any settlement, including a coalition government, gains international recognition."

Speech

The speech, which Sen. McGovern's strategists regarded as pivotal, was essentially a compilation of what the senator has said all along. It was taped in Washington Sunday and broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System and other stations while Sen. McGovern was campaigning in Chicago.

Further spelling out his plans to bring an end to the Vietnam war and America's involvement in it, Sen. McGovern said:

"Fourth, after all of our prisoners have been returned, and we have received a satisfactory accounting for any missing men, I would order the secretary of defense and the Joint Chiefs to close our bases in Thailand, to bring home any troops and equipment still there, and to reassign elsewhere any ships still stationed in the waters adjoining Indochina."

Nevertheless, he said that if his party formed the new government in Bonn it would have to respect the controversial treaties concluded with the Soviet Union and Poland.

But he warned Mr. Brandt's government against making any new foreign commitments which would prejudice a new administration after the Nov. 19 elections.

This was an apparent reference to reports that West Germany was on the verge of reaching an agreement on a basic treaty with East Germany. The treaty would acknowledge the existence of two separate German states.

Mr. Brandt decided last month to seek elections after losing the slender majority which has kept his coalition government in office for the last three years.

He said the British plan needs only the approval of the three organizations meeting in Ottawa—the European Civil Aviation Conference, the Canadian Civil Aviation Authority and the U.S. Department of Transportation.

The U.S. Federal Aviation Authority does not figure in the tripartite discussions, but is understood to have no objections to the British plan, the statement said.

A Civil Aviation Authority spokesman said the trial run will be launched immediately to match a similar plan introduced by U.S. airlines.

Passengers will also have to file their names, addresses and passport numbers with aviation authorities when they book tickets.

Less Risk of Strandings

These new regulations would replace the controversial "affinity group" system under which travelers have to belong to a club or organization for six months before flying on charters.

They are designed to reduce the

Refuge Seen In Europe for 10,000 Asians

Camps May Be Opened
For Stateless Exiles

By Victor Lusiochi

GENEVA, Oct. 10 (NYT).— Stateless Asians expelled from Uganda with nowhere to go may find temporary refuge in Western Europe pending the completion of arrangements for their final resettlement by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration said today.

The 21-nation agency is discussing the problem with the governments of those countries that have traditionally offered "first asylum" to refugees from Eastern Europe, a committee spokesman said.

Among the three countries are West Germany, Austria and Italy. Displaced persons who returned to their countries of origin after World War II were allowed to stay in camps in the three countries until homes were found for them elsewhere.

The same countries also provided temporary refuge for Hungarians who fled their homeland following the unsuccessful 1956 revolt against Communism.

John F. Thomas, the committee's director, who spent four days last week in Uganda, said that of the Asians affected by President Idi Amin's expulsion order, 10,000 or less lacked an established nationality.

Originally, it was estimated that there were 20,000 stateless Asians. Joseph B. Godber, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said here today that about 10,000 to 11,000 of about 20,000 Asians who held British passports, have reached Britain.

Mr. Godber was in Geneva for a one-day visit to confer with Mr. Thomas, officials of the International Red Cross and the office of the United Nations high commissioner for refugees on the plight of the stateless Asians.

WEATHER

	C	F
ALGERIA	20	62
AMSTERDAM	20	62
ANHARA	24	75
ATHENS	25	77
BELGRADE	24	75
BERLIN	12	54
BERNE	16	61
BUDAPEST	16	61
CAGLIARI	24	75
COPENHAGEN	14	57
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70
DUBLIN	14	57
FUNCHAL	24	75
FRANKFURT	14	61
GENEVA	14	61
HAMBURG	14	61
LA PAZ	22	72
LOND IN	15	60
LISBON	15	60
MADRID	14	67
MOSCOW	32	75
NEW YORK	9	48
OSLO	12	54
PARIS	12	54
ROME	12	54
SOFIA	12	54
STOCKHOLM	15	69
TEHRAN	31	85
VIENNA	14	67
VIRGINIA	16	61
WASHINGTON	14	61

Yesterdays reading: U.S., Canada at 1500 GMT except at 1530 GMT.
1530 GMT except at 1530 GMT.

Crisis of Leadership

Amin, Uganda Face New Perils As Internal Problems Mount

By Charles Mohr

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 10 (NYT).—As Uganda celebrated the 10th anniversary of its independence yesterday, observers in East Africa and concerned residents were convinced that the country's real problems were those of leadership.

The current crisis—the expulsion of Uganda's resident Asians and border hostilities with Tanzania—seem to be abating, but the East African nation's fundamental difficulties seemed far from solved.

Most of Uganda's alien Asian residents probably will be deported by the deadline, a month from now. As they disappear, so will much of the racial and emotional issues that Uganda President Idi Amin has exploited since August. Also, Uganda and Tanzania have arrived at a "peace agreement" which, if honored, should end their small-scale but recurrent border hostilities.

Exiles at Large

Gen. Amin's own remarks indicate that a handful of exile guerrillas opposed to his government are still at large in southern Uganda. But the exile force that invaded from Tanzania on Sept. 17 has been militarily crushed and dispersed.

If the Asians and the exile security threat were Uganda's main problems, these developments might lead to a period of relative tranquillity. But Uganda's main problem is more basic—can the government effectively run the country? And from this have sprung other problems of economic decline, ethnic hatred and public fear and insecurity.

Guessed the future in Uganda is hazardous, but the following factors raise serious questions:

• Gen. Amin has tended to seek, or create, external and internal enemies to distract not only the public but also himself from difficult domestic problems. Many observers in East Africa fear that he might turn his ire next on a small neighbor, Rwanda, which he has repeatedly accused of plotting against him.

These fears were increased last week when he agreed to confer with Rwanda's president, Gregoire Kayibanda, then suddenly canceled the plan, saying that he had to direct national defense against an invasion plot that included Rwanda.

The "peace" agreement with Tanzania might break down, as did a previous accord quietly negotiated by Kenya's President Jomo Kenyatta.

• The possibility of further trouble with Tanzania grew more ominous when responsible diplo-

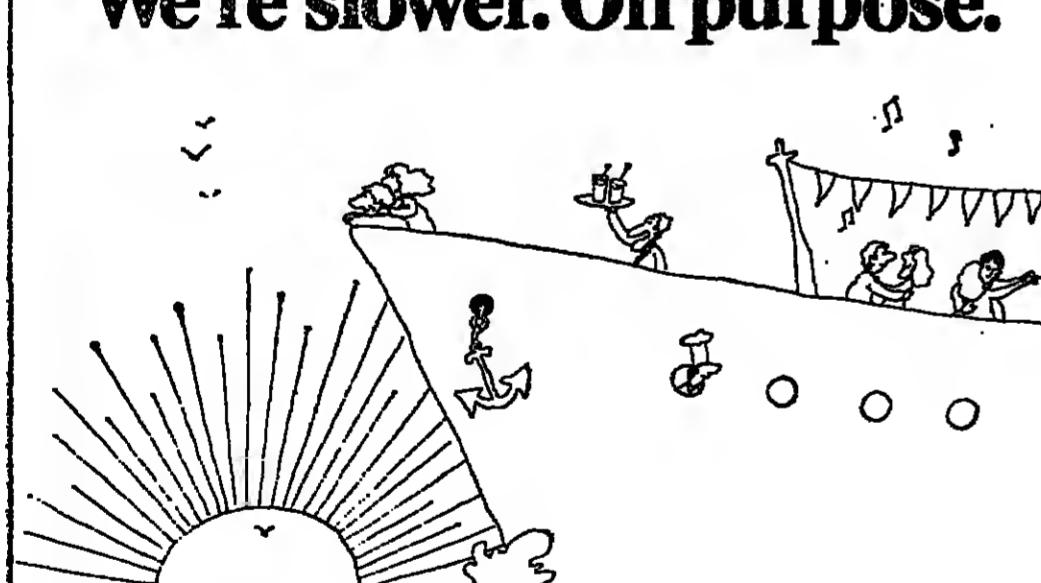
Army Captain Faces Manslaughter Charge

CRAILSHEIM, West Germany, Oct. 10 (AP).—A black U.S. Army captain has been charged with involuntary manslaughter in the shooting of a black private who threatened him with a knife, the 1st Armored Division reported today.

A division spokesman said Capt. Carl H. Saffoe also had been charged with wrongful discharge of a weapon in the death of Pfc. Donald Wilson, 19, of Chicago on Sept. 27. No trial date has been set.

Yesterdays reading: U.S., Canada at 1500 GMT except at 1530 GMT.

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SS FRANCE

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China Offers To Boost UN Contributions

Total Would Rise From 4% to 7%

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 10 (UPI).—China offered yesterday to raise its contribution from 4 percent to 7 percent of the total UN budget over the next five years.

This would make China the third largest UN contributor after the United States and the Soviet Union. It will probably be tied with Japan, which is expected to raise its contribution from 5.8 percent to 7 percent.

The boost will probably make it easier for the United States to get UN agreement to cut its contribution from 31.5 percent to 25 percent, as many U.S. congressmen are demanding.

The Soviet, Ukrainian and Byelorussian contributions total 16.55 percent. France and Britain give about 6 percent each.

No Question

Hsing Sung-yi, after promising the increase in the Chinese contribution, told the General Assembly's budget and administrative committee that the question of an unpaid Chinese contribution "does not exist at all so far as the People's Republic of China is concerned."

This referred to Taiwan, which was \$16.5 million behind in its assessments, a debt that Peking refuses to acknowledge. Mr. Hsing said the question of this debt "must definitely be settled at this session."

Mr. Hsing charged that the UN's financial difficulties had been caused by so-called "peacemaking operations" under the manipulation of one or two superpowers.

He noted that Peking was not then seated at the United Nations and could, therefore, assume no responsibility for the debt. But he made China's first offer to help solve the problem, saying: "As to how this question can be settled reasonably, we are ready to join you all in making explorations."

3 Items Protested

Mr. Hsing demanded the deletion of three items from the 1973 UN budget: certain expenses for the UN presence in Korea, offices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees dealing with refugees from Tibet and Mainland China, and the financing of the UN bond issue that paid for peacekeeping in the Middle East and the Congo.

Peking was assessed \$7.1 million for 1972 and paid all but \$350,000, which it withheld because that money was intended for these three items.

Mr. Hsing also proposed that Chinese be made a working, as well as an official, language. That would require the issuance of documents in Chinese. UN officials estimated it would cost \$1 million a year.

The Uganda plan is for Africans to "take over" commerce and for a new state trading corporation to assume much of the Asians' role in importing and exporting.

Although managerial experience could be a problem, a greater one is likely to be the obtaining of credit to get the African traders started and of foreign exchange to permit them to buy abroad.

(Continued from Page 1)

South Vietnamese regime by a provisional three-part government. It would appear that any agreement would have to be based on a formula that satisfied both sides on how South Vietnam should be ruled after a U.S. departure, and by whom and for how long before elections.

U.S. and Communist officials refused again to reveal where Mr. Kissinger and his aide, Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., met with Le Duc Tho, Hanoi Politburo member, and Xuan Thuy, chief of Hanoi's delegation at the peace talks.

A French television station reported that it had discovered the site of the talks, a brown-stone building in suburban Choisy-le-Roi, near the North Vietnamese delegation headquarters, but the talks were not held there today. There are now indications that in the past, at least, Mr. Pompidou allowed the negotiations to be held in his own quarters, possibly his apartment on the Quai de Béthune.

Mr. Ziegler denied that there was any connection between Mr. Kissinger's protracted stay in Paris and the nationwide address that Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern gave tonight on his plan to end the war.

Although it obviously would serve Mr. Nixon's purposes to stir up peace talk on the eve of elections, the President said last week he would not let political influence bias his efforts to end the war.

Reviewing current developments in the Arab world and Jordan's relations with other Arab countries, Hussein said:

"The Arab nation, instead of being divided, is uniting. Its strength is growing. Its morale is high. Its people are determined to defend their rights and freedom."

In Phnom Penh today police found an improvised rocket-launching site on the roof of an apartment building only 200 yards from the central market, police sources said. They said three Soviet-made 122-mm rockets and a steel-frame launching ramp were found on the flat roof, together with electrical wiring and radio batteries.

Four men in the building escaped during the police raid, which followed a tip-off by an agent, the sources said.

The capital's Pocheong airport and military base was hit today by five similar rockets fired by North Vietnamese troops, it was reported. But there was no damage and no casualties.

(Continued from Page 1)

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Communist troops have taken a district town and five settlements in southern Cambodia as fighting intensified throughout the country, the military command said today.

It reported for the first time that Kirivong town, 64 miles south of here, was evacuated Friday as the Communists launched a fresh thrust into the southern region.

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"Snowman" Sighted

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"As far as the radio transmissions go," he said, "nobody can tell any fire before we rolled in."

"I thought it was a tough test that needed to be hit," the climber said, "but we were surprised to read things in it newspapers as they came out."

"You know, the usual story the untrained reconnaissance has been fired on."

"It just didn't sit right," he said, in explaining why he was willing to be quoted.



United Press International
AIRBORNE—South Vietnamese troops move out after being air-lifted by helicopters to vicinity of Ben Cat, 23 miles north of Saigon, scene of recent heavy fighting.

Communists Said to Control Seven Hamlets Near Saigon

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Small groups of North Vietnamese infiltrators maintained their hold on seven hamlets only 20 miles from Saigon again today, as other enemy troops set Highway 1 in Tay Ninh Province to the

west, informed American sources reported.

But there was no major fighting in Binh Duong Province, where the seven hamlets are situated, a government military spokesman said, and only 26 of the enemy were claimed killed.

"The South Vietnamese troops have not yet attacked those hamlets, they have surrounded the enemy to prevent him from going elsewhere," the South Vietnamese spokesman said in explaining why so little action had been reported despite the closeness of the Communists to Saigon.

The hamlets in southern Binh Duong Province, where the fighting was taking place since Saturday, lie astride several river infiltration routes leading to Saigon that the Communists have used for years.

The infiltration, believed to be by several battalions of the North Vietnamese 7th Division, is much smaller than the massive invasion launched from Cambodia last spring toward the area of An Loc. In Binh Long Province, Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, the military region's commander, is therefore reported to be repositioning his troops slowly and to be feeling no sense of urgency.

Courageous Policy Urged

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 10 (AP).—Ireland called on Britain today for "courageous and far-sighted policy decisions" to replace the existing political structure in Northern Ireland.

Irish Foreign Minister Patrick J. Hillery declared that "what Britain has to face is that the very structure of Northern Ireland... is the fundamental difficulty."

"There is no way in which the pieces can be put together again so as to have permanent stability within a purely Northern Ireland setting," Mr. Hillery told the General Assembly.

"If a political structure is to be built, it must be one which is open to and capable of operating in a wider context, that of Ireland as a whole."

ever Says Nixon Responsible

Govern Finds Confirmation Report of GOP Espionage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—He heard reports for months that the administration engaged in tactics of this kind," Sen. George McGovern said today in a comment after The Washington Post published an article today reporting that FBI agents had found that the campaign organization had used widespread espionage at Democratic candidates. "It is the warning that I've giving about the Watergate that it is not an isolated event," Sen. McGovern said. "It is the thing that the American people have to understand the significance of the Watergate case."

Sen. Shriver, Sen. McGovern's running mate, was asked:

Sordid Tactics

Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, chairman of the House Banking Committee, said today that President Nixon, as chief of his reelection campaign, is directly responsible for the "most sordid political tactics ever employed by a major political party."

Referring to The Washington Post story, Rep. Patman said, "This is an attempt to substitute espionage for political discussion. It is a chapter out of the political handbook of the totalitarian countries."

"President Nixon is in control of his own campaign. He is responsible," Rep. Patman said.

Last week, Rep. Patman lost a vote in his committee on a motion to launch a full-scale investigation of the Watergate incident. He said today that he is renewing that effort.

Nixon Aides

Calling on Mr. Nixon to open up the records of his campaign organization, Rep. Patman said that he was summoning his committee to a special session Thursday and would ask key Nixon aides to appear.

He urged Mr. Nixon to require that all presidential aides be available to answer questions and "to reveal publicly what has gone on behind the backs of the American people."

The four aides whom he is asking to appear Thursday are Maurice Stans, Mr. Nixon's reelection finance chief; former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who stepped out in July as overall campaign chief but remains a top consultant to Mr. Nixon; Clark MacGregor, head of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President; and John Dean, White House staffer who conducted an in-house investigation of the Watergate incident.

Rep. Patman said that he had consulted with the General Accounting Office, which is charged with enforcement of a new federal election law, and that the GAO had agreed to reopen its own investigation of Nixon finances.

Springfield Home Of Lincoln Made U.S. Historic Site

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 10 (AP).—Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton accepted the deed yesterday to the only home that Abraham Lincoln ever owned and declared it a national historic site.

At the dedication ceremony, Mr. Morton told 400 persons assembled in the street outside the two-story frame structure that it was fitting for him to dedicate the home because Lincoln was born in a cabin in his native state of Kentucky.

"He had the opportunity to rise above his circumstances," Mr. Morton said, "and we must dedicate ourselves to the preservation of that opportunity for all Americans."

Proxmire Recounts Threats For Opposing Lockheed Loan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., says he was threatened with assassination during debate on the controversial Lockheed loan.

He claimed he criticized the administration's "offensive security" ram of the Nixon forces, according to investigators.

He investigators said that a purpose of the attacks was to create so much confusion, alarm and dispersion that the Senate would be incapable of acting after choosing a presidential nominee.

A FBI investigation definitely established that virtually all acts against the Democrats were financed by a secret \$500,000-\$60,000 campaign fund that controlled by former Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

He headed the Justice Department. Later, when he was President Nixon's campaign manager, Mr. Mitchell had control of the fund with him.

The money was kept in the office of Mr. Nixon's fund-raiser, former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans.

Questions Put Off

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—The House Press Secretary Ziegler fended off questions from the Post about Nixon's own practices, saying that questions already had been raised by the Committee for Re-Election of the President by Mr. Clawson. Mr. Ziegler is in response to a question the President still has concerns in Mr. Clawson.

Otherwise, Mr. Ziegler would refer to past Nixon statements disavowing any connections in the Watergate case, saying no one presently employed in the White House was involved calling the Watergate "an at-large Democratic headquarters apprehensible activity."

Gas Blast in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP).—Three firemen and five passersby were injured yesterday when gas leaking from a main exploded in a low-cost-housing apartment building in suburban Champigny-sur-Marne.



Associated Press

SEPARATE STANDS—Tricia Nixon Cox, daughter of the President, and George McGovern answered newsmen's questions from reviewing stand at annual Columbus Day parade on New York's Fifth Avenue Monday. Tricia and the Democratic presidential nominee were considerably farther apart on the stand than photo indicates, but the long-range lens appears to shorten the distance. Others in picture are not identified.

Kennedy Calls Lack of Help For McGovern Distressing

By Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (WPB).—Sen. Edward Kennedy acknowledged yesterday that Sen. George McGovern's campaign for President had failed to muster enough public support, and expressed deep frustration about it.

"It distresses me, quite frankly," Sen. Kennedy replied when a student at Georgetown University asked him why the public has "not responded" to Sen. McGovern's campaign.

"That's the question all of us wonder about," Sen. Kennedy said. "It's true."

"We have someone [McGovern] who talks of things of tremendous importance to this country in many areas," Sen. Kennedy continued, "and yet we still feel that it's the easy, slick answer, and the appeal to fears and frustrations that's carrying the day."

Earlier, Sen. Kennedy said there was "some danger" that Sen. McGovern and other Democrats would lose votes among Catholics and European immigrant and working-class groups because of "the failure of the Democratic party . . . to identify with programs that affect [them]."

Legitimate Frustrations

"There are very legitimate frustrations of the working blue collar," he said. "And this administration has been very successful in appealing to their fears and frustrations—very cynically so."

Sen. Kennedy spoke to about 500 students at Georgetown, where he was greeted by a long, standing ovation. But the response cooled as Sen. Kennedy read quickly through a 30-minute speech, criticizing President Nixon for not ending the Vietnam war.

During a question period afterwards, he drew loud applause again as he assailed Mr. Nixon harshly.

At one point, he declared that the Nixon administration was "robbing the people blind on the whole deal, the slush fund [a reference to financial irregularities] and ITT . . . [while they talk about George McGovern's position on amnesty.]

Mr. Agnew, looking tanned and rested after three days of golfing and tennis-playing with Hollywood celebrities, devoted nearly all of his speech at a Republican rally to Sen. McGovern's "inflammatory" rhetoric and to the Democratic senator's opposition to the Vietnam war.

The Vice-President recalled a McGovern statement that he would halt the bombing in Vietnam within five minutes of his inauguration as president.

"In that brief period of time, George McGovern would, he claims, stop American planes from attacking an invader who is waging a brutal war of conquest against people who want nothing more than to be free of Communist domination," Mr. Agnew said.

"In the first five minutes of his presidency, George McGovern would thus renounce before the world the responsibilities and commitments of this nation to the world community."

Mr. Agnew compared Sen. McGovern's pledge to end the bombing with the inaugural statements of Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Nixon, all of whom offered "a pledge of honor, a firm belief in our role as a world leader and an unapologetic declaration of American will."

"Compare their visions to that of George McGovern," he said, "who, whether in five minutes or a matter of weeks or 60 days or 60 days, always comes up with the same beginning: the start of a retreat from a pledge of honor."

The speech marked Mr. Agnew's first appearance in California since he began campaigning and the site was a crucial one for the Nixon-Agnew ticket.

Sen. Proxmire said almost every congressional hearing should be open to the public and press except when "matters of the most secret national security issues are involved."

Secret hearings give an enormous advantage to the White House, which can order controversial segments "sanitized" before public release, he said.

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Page 4—Wednesday, October 11, 1972 *

The Yemens and Arab Unity

The flare-up of fighting along the border between Yemen and Southern Yemen cannot be dismissed as an obscure quarrel between two small states. The Yemens occupy a highly strategic position at the mouth of the Red Sea, which is important enough now and would be considerably more important, once the Suez Canal is reopened. And perhaps even more significant is that the little states have presented a new test to the frequently strained ideal of Arab unity.

The history of the Yemen is highly complex. But its main theme is the struggle, still being waged in many Arab countries, between the old order of kings and sheiks and the new concepts of republicanism. Yemen was a battleground, once, between Egypt and Saudi Arabia on which those principles came to grips, and where the struggle resulted in partition and an uneasy truce. The situation was not very different from that of Jordan, or Morocco, where royalties still maintain themselves against the threat of popular or military uprisings.

The Arab League tries to keep the peace among its constituent states, whose governments range from the radical national socialism of Libya, Iraq and Southern Yemen through more or less moderate republics like Syria, Egypt, Lebanon and the Sudan, to the outright regal rule of Jordan and, especially, Saudi Arabia. All are bound by their own concepts of Islam and, more

particularly, by the war against Israel. But territorial and ideological battles are divisive.

There is Syria, for example, moving into the good graces of the Soviet Union after Egypt rejected them; the Sudan, at odds with both Egypt and Libya for a variety of causes; Jordan and Lebanon, with divided populations (Palestinian and Bedouin in Jordan, Christian and Muslim in Lebanon) and moderate policies and many fears of their neighbors, and Iraq and Libya, who despise the moderation of practically all the rest of the Arab world. And this leaves out the Maghreb with the moderation of Tunisia, the radicalism of Algeria and the royalism of Morocco. It also omits Saudi Arabia, where the old pattern of Arab life, despite large infusions of petroleum money, remains almost unchallengeable.

A new Arab world is unquestionably in the making and it has come a long way in the past quarter-century, when the formation of Israel found its Arab enemies almost wholly ruled by kings or foreign powers. Oil did much to make the change; the recognition that cities, not villages or migratory camps, would fix social and political models for the future did more. The Israeli wars precipitated some alterations and touched the rest with nationalist fire. But the development of Arabism, of modern Islam, needs peace if it is to reach rational fulfillment: peace with Israel, no less than between the Yemens.

Procrustean Bed

The national budget forces a President to translate his political and social philosophy into hard arithmetic terms. Mr. Nixon took office four years ago as a budget balancer. But, following the recession of 1969-70 which his policies helped to induce, Mr. Nixon announced that he had become a Keynesian; he proceeded to pile up budget deficits in excess of \$8 billion in an effort to restore the economy to high employment before the 1972 election.

Now that the election is almost here, and the economy is climbing upward, Mr. Nixon is shifting sharply to the right once again. He has asked Congress to give him the authority to cut any programs he wishes in order to hold federal expenditures below a \$250 billion ceiling. In a radio address this past weekend, Mr. Nixon said that imposition of that ceiling would provide "absolute insurance" against a tax increase next year. If Congress grants the President this authority, it will surrender its own fiscal responsibilities and in effect hand the President the right to make item vetoes totaling \$7 billion to \$10 billion from education, health, manpower training, pollution control and other social programs.

Beyond 1973, it is still impossible to discern Mr. Nixon's plans for national expenditures and taxation except in the most general terms. Earlier, the President promised through aides that there would be no tax increases if he were elected for a second term. He has now fuzzed and politicized this commitment by saying that he would "not make any promises in this campaign that would require a tax increase now or in the future." He thus implies that any responsibility for future tax increases would be "congressional" not "presidential."

* * *

The greatest reason to be concerned about Mr. Nixon's recent budget and tax statements is not because he may be playing "fiscal responsibility" politics before the election but

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Australia, N. Zealand Elections

For Australia, a Labor government, at least for a three-year term, ought to be beneficial—and it is a fair possibility. The reality of office would have a sobering effect on a party which has, at times, seemed to be out of touch with Australia's position in Southeast Asia and the world; the penalties of opposition would be even more sobering for the uneasy governing coalition with its internal bickering and arrogant assumptions of its sole fitness to rule.

The electorate in New Zealand might have less to gain, however, from a change. Much of the country's success in securing an adequate transition period in which to absorb the economic shocks of Britain's membership of the European Economic Community is a result of the continuity in office—as minister of overseas trade—of the new prime minister, Mr. Marshall. And New Zealand's special pleading is by no means over.

New Zealand will have to learn to live with its existing arrangements: the National

party has shown a willingness to get on with the job of expanding and diversifying the country's export markets. It will probably stay in power.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Tanzania and Uganda

This agreement between Tanzania and Uganda must be greeted with reserve for it has solved no long-term problems. It is fragilely dependent on the whims of the accedents. President Nyerere may still find himself under pressure from those who demand force, not calmness, in the face of Uganda's air attacks on Tanzanian towns.

The most unstable element is President Amin himself.

There is no evidence in the details of the agreement released that Tanzania responded to his demands for an explanation of its role in the exiles' attack on southwest Uganda on Sept. 17. The question of Tanzania's recognition of Uganda, and the future of Dr. Obote and his followers are not mentioned.

There is plenty of inflammable material left.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

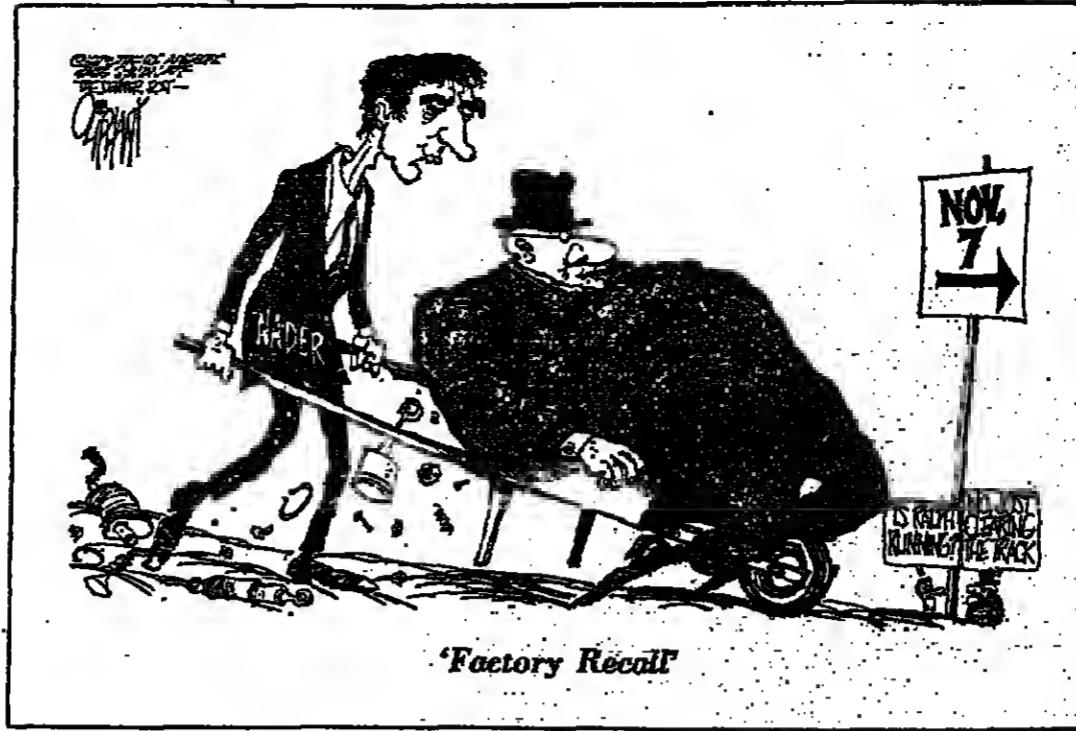
October 11, 1897

PARIS—In the treatment of those suffering from typhoid, it should be borne in mind that under the cold-water treatment the mortality from the fever falls to four percent, and under, or the patients attacked. At the Hospital of La Pitié in Paris, for example, it is some years since there was a death from typhoid, thanks to the rigorous observance of a treatment now classic.

Fifty Years Ago

October 11, 1922

NEW YORK—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon today issued a ruling that any vessel carrying beverage liquor inside the three-mile limit of the United States will be subject to seizure by the government and forfeiture. He also declared that it had been decided that supplies of liquor and wines carried as rations for the crew would be considered beverage liquor, thus exposing the vessel to seizure.



Nader Moves on Congress

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON.—In an age of anti-heroes, credibility gaps and widespread cynicism about public figures, Ralph Nader's reputation remains pure. In the public eye he retains an image of a white knight, a Don Quixote with clout, a mendicant who gives meaning to the cries of those helplessly facing corporate giants and their handmaidens in the federal agencies.

Now Nader is temporarily stepping out of the arena where the black hats were rather easily identifiable—unsafe cars, air and water pollution, bad meat and chemical additives—to take on an institution whose image while not exactly clean is more murky and remote in the public mind.

Nader is moving into the political arena with a long study of Congress, which he hopes to reform to the point where it is a viable voice of the people.

The first part of this voluminous study, which will eventually take up about 22,000 pages, is a \$1.95 paperback book published by Bantam-Grosset called, "Who Runs Congress? The President, Big Business or You?"

Citizen's Primer

The book, written by three of Nader's most trusted Raiders, Mark J. Green, James M. Fellows and David R. Zwick, is intended as a citizen's primer on Congress, a report on how Congress operates and a hint of what Nader believes should be done about it.

In a memo circulated among his Congress project staff, and quoted in a *National Journal* article by Paul Lenthal, Nader says, "Our intent is to draft a short, lucid and readable book for the average citizen. While it is essential that our group continue to produce the kind of detailed, weighty tomes for professional audiences that we have historically turned out, it is also essential that we take our message to the masses."

A promotion line on the front of the book reads, "First time published anywhere. An eye-opening and urgent report to the American people." And on the back of the book, the statement appears, "Ralph Nader's Raiders became a citizen army, nearly 1,000 strong, to gather some of the information contained in this book."

The promotion lines and memos are worth quoting because they point up a couple of the problems with "Who Runs Congress?"—first, the report may be "urgent" but it is far from "eye opening." It is, in the main, a decent, accurate summary of Congress's deficiencies, as they have been reported in newspapers, magazines and books over the last number of years.

Because the Congress project staff was already overworked and behind schedule and because some of its members objected to the popularization of their findings, little of the Congress project research went into this book. In fact, it was sort of a last-minute inspiration of Nader's and he grabbed the three staffers, who then had to put it together in eight weeks.

It is accurate enough, but not of the enterprising, groundbreaking, investigative quality expected of Nader.

That leads to the second problem: the book's aim. The book has nothing really new to interest the already knowledgeable and thus grab headlines, and at the same time it would appear to be too detailed and complex to grab the guy who'd rather watch Archie Bunker on television and probably hasn't even bothered to learn his congressman's name.

Remote Subject

Because Congress up to this point is not like the car everybody drives, the bad meat they buy and the bad water and air they drink and breathe—Congress is remote and removed from the common man's daily life and that is one of the reasons Congress got into the shape it's in anyway.

"Who Runs Congress?" outlines that shape well and with some of the straightforward language Nader uses in attacking a General Motors or duPont. In the introductory chapter, Nader calls Congress the "great American deficit."

In the first chapter about campaign contributions, the book says labor and big business are the largest contributors with 56 percent business and 20 to 25 percent coming from labor. The Republican contributions are much more heavily weighted to

wards industrialists, bankers and other moguls according to Professor William Domhoff, whom the book quotes. It discusses so-called "voluntary" contributions elicited from union members and company employees.

"Of course, when a big campaign contribution is given in return for an assurance of receiving special treatment, it doesn't matter what the transaction is called. It's still nothing more than good old-fashioned graft in very thin disguise," the book concludes.

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1938 was "more loophole than law" and the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1972, while better, still has loopholes, the book says. "The guardians of the new law will...be the same old crew that chucked through the old law: the House clerk, the Senate secretary, and the Justice Department."

The book describes the various lobby groups—tobaccos, automobile, Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, the American Medical Association, labor lobbies and public interest lobbies like Common Cause.

"To a Congress accustomed to servicing private interest lobbies... who have time, information, and, potentially, campaign money—the public lobbies stand at the back of a long waiting line," the book says.

Committees Faulted

The book criticizes "The committee system, which gives indiscriminate power to 40 odd men, the seniority system, which chooses men who will exert power, the rules of secrecy and power-breaking, which seal the system off from the people. The result is more autocratic than democratic," the book says.

Congress is a broken branch and has ceded its power to the executive, the book contends. "In the last two decades, roughly 80 percent of the major laws passed have started in the executive branch."

The book reports, "Many congressmen are unhappy about the hazards of relying on the executive, but their moans are often muffled as they sink deeper and deeper into the executive lap."

Congressman John Rooney, for example, uses FBI agents to help his committee evaluate the performance of the Justice Department, of which the FBI is a part.

The growing power of the Office of Management and the Budget to decide how much money each program and department gets, and the practice of impounding funds appropriated by Congress is also criticized by the book.

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"Create an independent enforcement agency to oversee campaign finance, lobbying and conflict of interest laws."

"Work to eliminate secrecy in committee sessions including those where bills are marked up, and require public transcripts."

"Back legislation making it mandatory for members of Congress and their professional staff to disclose their financial interests."

"Support rules forbidding members to serve on committees having jurisdiction over any subjects affecting them financially."

"Create an independent enforcement agency to oversee campaign finance, lobbying and conflict of interest laws."

"Work to eliminate secrecy in committee sessions including those where bills are marked up, and require public transcripts."

"Support the abolition of the seniority system and its replacement with a method for choosing chairman and ranking minority

members by open ballot of a party caucus."

Nader said in a press conference announcing the book that he is calling for a special session of Congress to be convened at the end of the 1972 session to deal only with congressional reform.

Actually chances of some congressional reform are enhanced because many powerful and elderly members have decided not to seek re-election or were defeated in primaries.

Nothing New

All of the problems Nader discusses in the book and the reforms he suggests would be considered true and reasonable by most intelligent people. The problem is, it's nothing they haven't heard or read before and is not presented in a very lively way.

Thus the problem of arousing citizen interest. In an election where the Watergate affair, the TIT and wheat cases, all rather sensational issues, seem to have little impact, it is hard to see how people will get interested in "seniority" or "impoundment of funds."

For that reason and because this issue is so important, both to Nader and the public, more time should have been taken with the book.

Ralph Nader's name on it may be enough to stir up interest. If Nader's name weren't on it, it would be certain to be called a rather mediocre job.

Moreover, given the immemorial pride common to argumentative and politically disputatious Greeks, many descendants of this land are willing to contribute generously to insure for all humanity, "visible symbol, woven into stuff of other men's lives," which Pericles once spoke.

A Suggestion

Whole Earth Museum

By C. L. Sulzberger

A THENS.—In the most famous oration of all time Pericles, honoring Athenians dead in the Peloponnesian War, said: "The whole earth is the tomb of famous men; and their story is not graven only on stone over their native earth, but lives on far away, without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives."

He boasted of these ancient Greeks: "They gave their bodies to the Commonwealth and city planter, so enthusiastic and received, each for his own memory, praise that will never die, and with it the grandest of all sepulchres, not that in which their mortal bones are laid but a home in the minds of men, where their glory remains fresh to stir to speech or action as the occasion comes by."

These words still represent the only crystallized testament to the idea Pericles so magnificently conceived and there has never been an adequate museum expressing under one roof the glory that has been Greece for over 3,000 years.

Note Worthy

In this country there are leading museums and a host of minor collections but none is worthy of a nation that produced a series of civilizations from the Minoan and Mycenaean through classical Athens, the Hellenistic of Alexander the Great, the monuments built here by the Romans and the Franks, the long-lived Byzantine Empire and a modern Greece whose history is studied with the names of writers and thinkers.

Is it not time to assemble this extraordinary testament to "the minds of men" under a single roof sheltering only the best or the most representative tokens of Greece's eternal gift, from Trojan days until our own?

My own thought would be that such a museum should have prior claim to any works now housed in existing Greek galleries or collections, there being ample surface or duplicate specimens left over for secondary galleries. Moreover, were this project to be undertaken on the required scale, collections abroad might be induced to contribute to this tombstone for "the whole earth."

Some of the most exquisite Greek works are now housed in other countries: The Louvre Venus of Milo and Winged Victory, the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum, to say nothing of the paintings by El Greco (a Cretan named Theotocopoulos) in Crete.

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Surpass the Other

There is no reason why a whole earth museum representing all the Greeks since history should not equal or surpass other great museums such as the Prado, the Louvre and the Hermitage and the Metropolitan.

Meets 4 Hours With Brezhnev**Bahr Returns From Moscow, Resumes All-German Talks**

BONN, Oct. 10 (UPI).—West Germany's chief negotiator flew home from talks with Soviet leaders today and immediately resumed negotiations with his East German counterpart.

State Secretary Egon Bahr's first round with the East Germans had been scheduled two weeks ago to start at 3 p.m., but Mr. Bahr's meeting with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in Moscow today lasted four hours and delayed his return. Immediately after his return to Bonn, Mr. Bahr met privately for 30 minutes with State Secretary Michael Kohl, head of the East German delegation. The new round of negotiations was expected to last until Thursday.

Illness Forces Chiang to Skip National Day

TAIPEI, Oct. 10 (NYT).—For the first time since the Nationalist Chinese government withdrew to Taiwan in 1949, President Chiang Kai-shek did not take part today in the annual "Double 10" National Day ceremonies.

A government spokesman said, in answer to a query, that the president was "resting and recuperating from his recent illness." The generalissimo, who will be 83 later this month, was hospitalized for several weeks in August and September for what his doctors called "a mild case of pneumonia."

The mass media in Taiwan, which usually follows guidelines from the government on the handling of sensitive stories, has not reported on the illness and hospitalization. Coverage of the ceremonies today studiously avoided any reference to the president's absence.

No Statement

Government officials said there was no need to issue a public statement regarding the president's health since recent remarks on the subject by Mrs. Chiang were sufficient.

On Sept. 28, substituting for her husband at a teachers' day luncheon, Mrs. Chiang said the president was "recuperating from a slight indisposition and so has not come here today personally." The comment was included in press reports of her speech to the teachers.

In the past Gen. Chiang each year has appeared on the balcony of the presidential office building for several minutes to conclude an hour-long mass rally in the square below.

Col. Lanphier Dies; Advocate Of Air Power

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 10 (AP).—Thomas G. Lanphier, 82, a retired colonel who helped Charles A. Lindbergh plan routes for the nation's first passenger airline, died here yesterday.

Col. Lanphier, born in Lorraine, Iowa, graduated from West Point in 1914 and took command of a base in France where U.S. pilots were trained.

He became an advocate of air power and a friend and supporter of Gen. Billy Mitchell. He testified for the defense at Gen. Mitchell's court-martial for insubordination in 1925.

Col. Lanphier took a leave of absence from the Air Corps in 1923 and worked with Mr. Lindbergh in mapping routes for Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., which began passenger service that year and was booking coast-to-coast flights by 1929.

Col. Lanphier was chief of air intelligence for Gen. George Marshall in World War II and afterward became deputy administrator of the Veterans Administration until his retirement in 1952.

Margaret G. Arnstein NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10 (NYT).—Margaret G. Arnstein, 67, dean of the Yale University School of Nursing since 1967 and former chief of nursing for the United States Public Health Service, died Sunday of cancer at her home here.

Mrs. Arnstein distinguished herself as an educator and a leader in public health nursing in this country and abroad. In 1965 she was the first woman to receive the \$10,000 Rockefeller Public Service Award.

Mrs. Arnstein had lectured widely and was co-author with Dr. Carlford Anderson and Mrs. Mary Lester of "Communicable Disease Control."

Alwin D. Kramer

MIAMI, Oct. 10 (AP).—Retired Navy Capt. Alwin D. Kramer, 69, who manned the code room at Pearl Harbor the week of the Japanese attack on the Hawaiian naval base, died Sunday. He maintained during congressional investigations that the 16 crucial messages he fielded did not indicate war, but only a break in Japanese-U.S. relations.

Abraham Seelinger

HAIFA, Israel, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Israeli police chief who headed police investigations into the war crimes of Adolf Eichmann before his trial in Israel in 1961 died here yesterday. He was Abraham Seelinger, 58, a native of Germany.



United Press International
DRUG CARRIER—St. Louis police arrested Walter Lee Sanders Monday on suspicion of being a drug dealer and found 26 packets hidden in his artificial left arm. The packets are believed to contain heroin.

Von Braun Urges Space Work To Avert Earth 'Catastrophe'

VIENNA, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Space scientist Werner von Braun said today that the world is "approaching a global catastrophe" that could be prevented by the use of space.

"Earth is a solitary spaceship with an unknown destination. It has 3.5 billion astronauts on board who are using up its resources without taking steps to replace them," Mr. von Braun said in a lecture at the 2nd International Astronautical Congress.

Mr. von Braun wants the Communists to accept his view that a single German nation still exists even though it is now divided into two German states. If the Communists accept this, then Mr. von Braun would be willing to support the idea of United Nations membership for both German states, the sources said.

Black September Will Strike Again, Guerrilla Leader Says

CAIRO, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—A Palestinian guerrilla leader said today that the Black September terrorist group will strike again somewhere.

He denied that the group has any connections with the Palestine Liberation Organization, but the PLO has asked world opinion to discuss the reasons why Black September should be necessary.

"Black September will strike again somewhere," he declared. Khaled el-Hassan, a leader of the el-Fatah guerrilla group's political wing and a member of the PLO, made his declaration during his current visit to Cairo with a PLO delegation for talks with President Anwar Sadat and other Egyptian leaders.

Government Rejected

He said that the Palestinians would not accept President Sadat's recent suggestion to form a Palestinian government-in-exile.

The Palestine Liberation Organization already amounts to a Palestinian government," he said. Therefore, "a government-in-exile is not necessary," he added.

Asked whether Palestinian guerrillas would be allowed to operate in southern Lebanon following recent Israeli air and land strikes against Palestinian camps, Mr. Hassan said that Lebanese President Suleiman

caused a flat stone on her grave said simply:

"Elaine Nikolichna Khrushcheva, 1937-1972." She died July 14.

She was Mr. Khrushchev's youngest of four daughters, had studied law and journalism, and presumably never married.

The authorities apparently think well enough of the Khrushchev family to have offered the buried ground at the Novo-Dvortsovsky Cemetery, Moscow's cemetery for the elite.

Fourth Daughter Of Khrushchev Reportedly Dead

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (UPI).—A chance stroll in a Moscow cemetery has disclosed the death of the youngest daughter, Elena, of the late premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Her death was not announced to the Soviet people, few of whom had heard of her even when her father was premier a decade ago.

A flat stone on her grave said simply:

"Elaine Nikolichna Khrushcheva, 1937-1972." She died July 14.

She was Mr. Khrushchev's youngest of four daughters, had studied law and journalism, and presumably never married.

The authorities apparently think well enough of the Khrushchev family to have offered the buried ground at the Novo-Dvortsovsky Cemetery, Moscow's cemetery for the elite.

A joint communiqué to this effect will be signed tomorrow, German sources said, to facilitate all further talks on the basis of our new relationship.

Mr. Scheel and his party were greeted by Chinese Foreign Minister and Mrs. Chi Peng-fai. Mr. Scheel flew to Peking from a weekend in Hawaii.

Scheel Arrives For Peking Visit

TOKYO, Oct. 10 (AP).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel arrived in Peking today for a four-day official visit during which both countries will formally establish diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level.

A joint communiqué to this effect will be signed tomorrow, German sources said, to facilitate all further talks on the basis of our new relationship.

Mr. Scheel and his party were greeted by Chinese Foreign Minister and Mrs. Chi Peng-fai. Mr. Scheel flew to Peking from a weekend in Hawaii.

Experts Call Most Dietary Pills Useless**Only One Exception Found by U.S. Panel**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—A government-hired panel of consultants has concluded that diet pills are of "clinically trivial" value in weight loss and, with one exception, should be tightly controlled.

The recommendation, if accepted by regulatory agencies, would permanently crimp the profitable, multimillion-dollar anti-fat business by prohibiting refillable prescriptions and imposing manufacturing quotas.

After reviewing mountains of effectiveness data sorted in a pioneering computer project, the consultants told diet pills in general cause the loss of only a fraction of a pound per week in short-term use.

The total impact of drug-induced weight loss over that of diet alone "must be considered clinically trivial," they said, especially in light of the high potential for abuse of the diet drugs.

Six Experts

The group of four physicians and two statisticians was headed by Dr. Thaddeus E. Trout, associate professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University and a former member of the Food and Drug Administration's Advisory Committee on Metabolic and Endocrine Drugs.

The FDA is undertaking an extensive review of all diet drugs in preparation for recommendations to the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

The lone exception to the panel's findings was Fenfluramine, patented as Pondimin by A. H. Robins Co., of Richmond, Va.

Clinical trials have shown Fenfluramine to be significantly effective in weight control but with an apparent absence of the stimulant side-effects which make other diet pills popular among youths, truck drivers, athletes and other persons seeking a boot.

Fear of Monopoly

FDA officials are concerned, however, that the panel's recommendations would give the Robins firm a virtual monopoly on the market for appetite-curbing pills. The drug is not yet approved for weight control.

"Everybody would like to treat them all equally," said Dr. Barrett Scoville, deputy director of FDA's Division of Neuropharmacological Drug Products. "But we are scientists, and there are some facts we can't ignore."

Satellites, Mr. von Braun said, could be used for detecting the level of pollution on earth, for helping in harvests and for finding supplies of ore and minerals which are now running short—such as natural gas and, in the future, oil.

Mr. von Braun justified the \$2-billion cost of the Apollo project by saying that it brought "an enormous jump forward from which the whole world will benefit."

He said a worldwide lineup of satellites could be formed to provide what he termed "a food and nutrition management system."

"If the world would have such a survey [by satellites scanning the earth]," Mr. Braun said, "we could, for instance, prevent famine by shipping food before it is too late."

Romanian Moon Talk

Two Soviet cosmonauts attending the weeklong congress said they would like to have gone on a moon expedition.

Valery Kubasov, who orbited the earth in 1969 aboard Soyuz-6, said: "Russian cosmonauts would very much like to go to the moon. But we are kept back."

The tests we have been making from the ground have been solving the problems we have been envisioning. But sooner or later, a manned Soviet flight will go to the moon."

The other cosmonaut attending the congress, Anatoly Filipchenko of Soyuz-7, said changes in spacesuits would be necessary before the Russians and Americans could go on joint space ventures. But he predicted no hitch for the planned 1975 Russian-American space linkup.

Mr. Filipchenko said a new Soviet space flight had been delayed because of work on new systems and because of a need to "create better crew conditions for a long stay in space."

Shah to Sign 15-Year Pact On Soviet Ties

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Iran will sign a 15-year treaty on economic and technical cooperation, President Nikolai V. Podgorny said tonight. The Shah and Empress Farah began a 12-day visit here today.

Tass, the official news agency, quoted Mr. Podgorny as saying at a Kremlin dinner:

"It can be said with certainty that the forthcoming signature of the 15-year treaty on economic and technical cooperation as well as the five-year program for cultural exchanges between the Soviet Union and Iran will open still more favorable prospects for stepped-up and expanding our diversified relations."

All were charged with organizing bomb attacks against bulldozers, public buildings, banks and vehicles in France's western province of Brittany.

The prosecution had demanded prison sentences ranging from one to five years for six of the accused and unspecified suspended sentences for the other five.

The committee, according to a communiqué issued in July, was set up to "solve various problems existing between the South and the North" to "settle the unification problem" and to "implement" other points.

Queen Names Sir John Betjeman As Britain's New Poet Laureate

LONDON, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Sir John Betjeman, Britain's best-selling contemporary poet, today was named poet laureate.

An announcement from Number 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's residence, said that Queen Elizabeth II had approved Sir John's nomination to the largely ceremonial position.

As poet laureate, Sir John will write odes to commemorate special state and royal occasions. But he will receive no special privileges. His annual salary will be only £70 and a cask of wine.

Sir John was one of the favorites to succeed Cecil Day-Lewis, who died in May. However, he is on record as saying that he did not think he would ever be honored by the title.

"The only people who get honors are those who were prefects at school. I never was," he said several years ago.

Sir John has had enormous public success with his poems about the ordinary things of life—childhood memories, railway train journeys and tea-shop conversations.

His language is usually couched in everyday phrases, and is sometimes satirical in dealing with British traditions.

Sir John, 66, has collected

4 Croatians Get Prison Terms; 2 Are Priests

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Four Croatians—two of them Roman Catholic priests—have received prison sentences ranging from two to five years for distributing "hostile propaganda against the people and state," judicial officials said today.

The four bring to 16 the number of Croatians who have received prison terms this month for incidents connected with the outburst of Croatian nationalism last year.

The district court in Zagreb, Croatia's capital, handed down a five-year sentence to Mato Tuljancic, 36, convicted of shipping anti-Yugoslav pamphlets from Sweden to Zagreb residents, and of fraudulently collecting some 250,000 dinars (\$14,800) from Zagreb residents.

Prano Mikolic, former mayor of the town of Jastrebarsko, near Zagreb, received a two-year sentence on similar conviction for pamphleteering.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, another of Yugoslavia's six constituent republics, a court at Doboj sentenced two priests for writing in anti-Yugoslav emigre publications abroad. The Rev. Ivan Kupreskic received a four-year term. The Rev. Stipe Jularic was sentenced to three and a half years.

Andreotti Will Visit Russia Oct. 24 to 30

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti will visit here Oct. 24 to 30 for the first official trip to the Soviet Union by an Italian head of government since 1961.

Official announcements today in Moscow and Rome said he would be accompanied by Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici. Preparations for a European security conference are expected to figure prominently in Mr. Andreotti's talks with the Soviet government.

In Nice, in June, 1974, most likely again in concert with the Women's Chess Olympiad, to mark the 50th anniversary of the federation, which was founded in Paris in 1924.

Yugoslavia, tournament leader until two days ago, trailed in third place with 30 points after a 2-2 standoff with Bulgaria in the 12th round.

In 13th-round matches today the Soviet Union was playing Spain, Hungary was playing Romania, and the United States was playing Bulgaria.

Chess commentators said the Soviet Union, defending gold medalist and winner of every Olympiad it has ever played in, still has the best chances at this year's gold medal.

The Russians have their toughest matches behind them, including a loss to Hungary in the first final round. The Soviet Union's remaining opponents are Spain, Argentina and Romania—three teams which barely made it into the finals.

Meanwhile decisions were taken here today on the world championship chess schedule for next year and new provisions governing playing of tournaments by candidates for the world title.

The World Chess Federation decided that the next Chess Olympiad will be played in France.

Hungary Is Tied With Russia In Skopje Chess Olympiad

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Hungary routed Argentina, 4-0, today, erasing the Soviet Union's lead in the 20th Chess Olympiad, and endangering the Russians' chances of winning their 11th gold medal.

With three more rounds left in the 15-round finals for three Olympic medals, Hungary tied the Soviet Union for first place with 33.5 points won in 12 four

Black Academy Cites Three Artists

NEW YORK. Oct. 10 (AP).—Three distinguished black artists have been cited by the Black Academy of Arts and Letters for their achievements over the years.

Marian Anderson, the contralto, was cited for "outstanding and continued contribution to the arts" in a singing career that has spanned almost 50 years.

Aaron Douglas, a painter who

made a reputation in Harlem in the 1920s and taught for many years at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., was honored for his accomplishments in art.

In the letters category, Sterling Brown, a poet and longtime professor of English at Howard University in Washington, D.C., was cited.

The academy, formed in 1968, includes among its 80 members Duke Ellington, actor Sidney

Poitier and novelist James Baldwin.

At the 3d annual awards banquet, which drew 1,200 people to the New York Hilton Sunday night, the academy named the late W.C. Handy, composer and musician; the late Alexander Crummell, 19th-century scholar, and the late Edmonia Lewis, sculptor, to its hall of fame.

Awards for literary accomplishments in 1972 went to Ernest Gaines for his fictional account of a black woman born a slave, "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pitman"; Samuel Ettie for "The Choice," a bitter assessment of the current status of blacks; Chanceller Williams for his study, "The Destruction of Black Civilization"; and Michael Harper for his book of poetry, "History Is Your Own Heartbeat."

Correction

In a report on the televised performance of "Wozzeck" on French television Sunday (IHT, Oct. 10), it was incorrectly stated that the French subtitles were wrong at one point. In fact, the subtitles were correct, as a check of the libretto shows, and it was the ear of the reviewer that was wrong. The Herald Tribune regrets the error.

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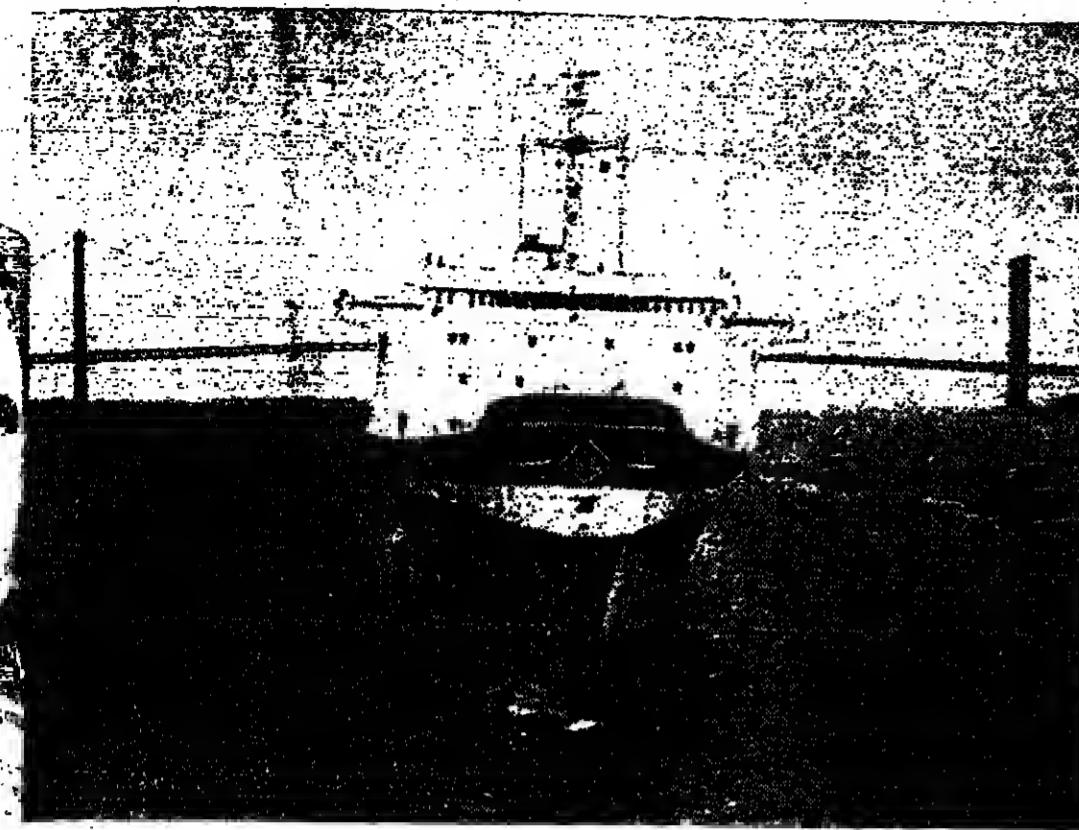
INTERNATIONAL

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1972

FINANCE

Page 7



SAIL-ON—The world's largest and fastest container ship, the S.S. Sealander Galloway, is shown in New York Harbor after setting a new speed record for cargo ships. The 946-foot vessel averaged 29.4 knots in the run from Rotterdam, bettering by nearly three knots the previous record, despite a detour to England to land a sick crew member.

Package to Go to Ministers**EEC Experts Draft Anti-Inflation Steps**

BRUSSELS, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—Senior experts from the nine members of the enlarged Common Market have laid the groundwork for a major anti-inflation package to be adopted by EEC ministers at the end of the month, informed sources said here today. At a two-day session, the experts of the EEC's new short-term economic and financial policy coordinating committee examined a range of possible action open ministers. They will meet again, probably Oct. 25, to finalize their draft for the ministers, who hold a se-

sion in Luxembourg on Oct. 30 and 31.

The sources said that the decision to act in concert against inflation will not be discussed in substance at next week's EEC summit in Paris. The summit will merely endorse the decision, made by the finance ministers in Rome last month, to take joint concrete action.

Various Proposals

The sources said measures being discussed by the committee—on which six members represent from each of the nine plus the EEC commission—include proposals from member states and the commission.

Among them were ideas for cutting back public spending, credit policies, prices and incomes controls, fiscal measures as well as tariff reductions in the trade sector to make imports cheaper and stimulate competition with domestic producers.

The sources stressed that given the differing economic situations of the nine, some measures would be more appropriate for certain countries than others. Thus there would be some latitude in their application as

Germany Hits Inflation Peak

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—West Germany's cost of living last month showed its biggest year-to-year increase for more than two decades, according to official statistics released here.

The 6.2 percent increase over the September 1971 level was the highest since the Korean war, putting the index at 139.6 points compared with the 1962 figures of 100, the Federal Statistics Office said.

A proposal for controlling the growth of the money supply, the sources conceded that this could possibly lead to currency inflows from outside but that measures could be taken to curb these.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**TDB Stock Offered in Europe**

One of the largest internationally syndicated stock offerings to date, a \$1.3-million primary issue of Trade Development Bank Holding SA (TDB), was quoted near its offering price of \$16.50 a share on the European over-the-counter market yesterday. The issue attracted considerable attention in investment circles as a prototype for other Euroequity issues. It also marked the first time that the \$1-billion banking group disclosed full details of its affairs. Although the stock will be listed on the London and Luxembourg Stock Exchanges, its principal market is expected to be the international over-the-counter market, used now mostly for Eurobond trading. TDB Holdings comprises banks in Geneva, Paris, Luxembourg, Panama and New York. Its largest unit is Republic National Bank of New York.

We find it a little difficult to absorb the idea," Mr. Wareham said, "that representation of consumers and employees on the board of directors can be effected without damaging in some way the relationship of the shareholders to the company as a whole."

Mr. Wareham said the concept of a supervisory board confirmed the principle of social responsibility with the rights of ownership. "Some of us in London feel a little surprised that it comes forward quite so soon," he said, apparently referring to the proposal being made before Britain enters the EEC and could contribute to the proposal.

The London Stock Exchange is sponsoring the daylong conference tomorrow, which some 350 bankers, brokers and regulatory officials are expected to attend. The aim, an official said, is to stimulate the search for solutions to the problems involved in developing a unified European capital market.

A recent survey by Vision magazine found that 63 of the 100 most profitable European companies, ranked by profit as a percentage of sales, were British. Mr. Chretien commented that a key reason was that British firms tend to do more for their shareholders and thus report higher profits.

Mr. Wareham said he agreed that better shareholder relations would mean higher reported profits.

Danish Krone to Rejoin EEC Fluctuation Band

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10 (Reuter)—The Danish krone is to return to the Common Market's narrow band currency fluctuation system. Budget and Economy Minister Per Hækkerup announced today after a cabinet meeting.

Denmark joined the EEC system in May, but left it again in June when the floating of the pound sterling caused uncertainty about the strength of the Danish currency.

The krone reverted to the 4.5 percent fluctuation margin from the EEC's 2.25 percent band. Mr. Hækkerup said today's decision resulted from last week's referendum approving Danish membership in the EEC.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DAP)—The low or slow interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges

Oct. 10, 1972

Today Previous

Euro. 10 per £1. 5.16/1 2.43/2

Euro. 10.12/12 44.12-17 44.12-15

Euro. 10.12/12 44.12-15

Deutsche mark 3.25/3.47 2.18/2.30

Danish krone 5.9140/5.9140 5.9140/5.9140

Swiss franc 2.45/2.45 2.45/2.45

French franc 4.65/4.90 4.65/4.95

PT. 22.12/22.12 5.0290-5.0195

Italian lira 2.224/2.224

Israeli pound 4.20 4.20

Japanese yen 88.65/88.65 88.65/88.65

Portuguese escudo 63.5075-5125 63.5075-5125

Spanish peseta 70.15-15 70.15-15

Sw. krona 4.127/4.127 4.127/4.127

Swiss franc 3.7025/3.7025 3.7025/3.7025

Yen 301.10 301.10

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U.S. Budget Out of Control, Banker Says**Urge Stable Economy And End of Inflation**

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10 (NYT)—Darryl R. Francis, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, said yesterday that "I believe, with many others, that the federal budget is virtually out of control."

Mr. Francis spoke at the opening of a three-day conference of the Financial Analysts Federation. Participating with him on a panel were Arnold R. Weber, professor of urban and labor economics at the University of Chicago's graduate school of business, and Alan Greenspan, president of Townsend-Greenspan & Co., who has been on several economic commissions for the Nixon administration.

Pointing out that the federal deficit was \$23 billion in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1972, and is expected to be about \$35 billion in the current fiscal year, Mr. Francis estimated that the 1975 fiscal year would see a deficit of at least \$15 billion "if we have full employment."

After considering various "alternatives which face us as a result of this bleak budget picture," he proposed a "final alternative—learning to live with economic stability without inflation."

He said: "I see no reason to settle for anything less than such a goal. But I realize that attaining this objective in the near future would entail some temporary transitional costs in terms of somewhat slower growth in output and employment for a while."

All three panelists agreed that controlling federal spending would be the key to domestic prosperity in the next decade.

Mr. Francis said that real product growth increased to 7.5 percent in the first eight months of 1972, compared with almost 4 percent in the first eight months of 1971.

He said such rapid growth was not sustainable for a long period, and he questioned the advisability of relying solely on fiscal and monetary controls in an effort to restrain inflation.

More Canadian Jobless

OTTAWA, Oct. 10 (AP-DAP)—Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to its highest level in at least 10 years in September, to 7.1 percent of the labor force, up from 6.7 percent in August, Statistics Canada said today.

The sources stressed that given the differing economic situations of the nine, some measures would be more appropriate for certain countries than others.

Thus there would be some latitude in their application as

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Banker Urges Fed to Set A Floating Discount Rate

DALLAS, Oct. 10 (NYT)—A leading American banker has called on the Federal Reserve System to adopt a "floating" discount rate, tied directly to interest rates in the money market.

In a statement distributed here yesterday at the 93rd annual convention of the American Bankers Association, Edwin H. Yeo Jr., vice-chairman of Pittsburgh National Bank, charged that the Fed's failure to change the rate at which it lends to its member banks since last December "has tended to impede the achievement of policy objectives"—namely, preventing renewed inflationary pressure.

As an alternative, Mr. Yeo—who prepared his analysis prior to, and without knowledge of, the similar action taken by the Bank of England yesterday—proposed that the Fed fix its official lending rate to the weekly average rate on federal funds, which are overnight loans between banks.

In contrast to the discount rate, which has been at 4 1/2 percent since last December, the federal funds rate changes from minute to minute as upwards of \$15 billion move from bank to bank on every working day in Wall Street. Recently, the funds rate has been averaging over 5 percent.

J.P. Morgan Profit Rises 5 Percent in Third Quarter

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT)—J.P. Morgan & Co., the largest of the nation's banking concerns doing business chiefly with corporations, reported yesterday that its third-quarter earnings rose by nearly 5 percent.

Morgan said that its consolidated income before securities transactions rose to \$30.3 million in the quarter, or the equivalent of \$1.66 a share, from \$28.9 million, or \$1.58 a share, the year before.

Its margin of profit-income before securities transactions as a percentage of operating income rose to 16.1 percent during the first nine months of the year from 15.5 percent recorded in the corresponding period a year earlier.

\$250-Million Write-Off Set

By William D. Smith

Gulf Oil Corp. said yesterday that its directors had approved "the sale or withdrawal from certain marginal or unprofitable operations" with a resulting extraordinary write-off for 1972 of about \$250 million.

The company declined to give

specifics on which operations

might be eliminated, but they

pointed out that there had been

a recent trend toward

consolidation

of domestic marketing areas

rather than creation of a nation-

wide network.

Phillips Petroleum Corp. earlier

this year decided to cut out

most of its New England service

stations because the cost of keeping

them supplied was more than the

small number of stations war-

nanted. There was speculation

that Gulf might do the same in

some of the Far Western states,

where lines of supply are stretch-

ed thin.

On the corporate bond mar-

ket prices generally drifted 1/8 lower.

The government market worked

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF BONDS

Olivetti International S.A.

US \$15,000,000 5½%

15 Year guaranteed bonds of 1970 unconditionally guaranteed by Ing. C. Olivetti & C. S.p.A.

Second Redemption of US \$600,000—Redemption date November 15th 1973

According to art. 7 of Paying Agency Agreement and terms and conditions of the bonds we inform that the following bonds have been called for redemption:

66	656	1756	2247	3418	4188	5144	5807	6001	7007	8532	8866	10189	11086	12840	13028	14525
103	866	1774	2285	3440	4227	5154	5872	6001	7007	8532	8866	10189	11086	12840	13028	14525
116	886	1778	2591	3515	4811	5164	8058	8935	7116	8568	9467	10211	11071	12827	13032	14525
125	817	1800	2022	3526	4296	5154	5872	6001	7007	8532	8866	10189	11086	12840	13028	14525
145	1814	2265	3528	4296	5154	5872	6001	7007	8532	8866	10189	11086	12840	13028	14525	
150	1814	2265	3528	4296	5154	5872	6001	7007	8532	8866	10189	11086	12840	13028	14525	
172	962	1895	2627	3631	4336	5281	5872	6001	7007	8532	8866	10189	11086	12840	13028	14525
186	987	1895	2899	3635	4345	5217	6022	7012	7903	8708	9607	10363	11240	12919	13720	14525
245	1002	1850	2774	3667	4345	5312	6022	7012	7903	8708	9607	10371	11241	12924	13724	14525
256	1002	1850	2786	3673	4446	5329	7120	7903	8708	9607	10371	11241	12924	13724	14525	
257	1870	2025	2818	3712	4326	5368	5372	5373	5374	5375	5376	10229	11230	12922	13725	14525
302	1074	2046	3761	4555	5039	6152	7123	7903	8708	9607	10452	11384	12925	13725	14525	
303	1141	2047	2888	3744	4575	5453	6351	7159	8012	8824	10329	11349	12945	13724	14525	
307	1141	2047	2888	3744	4575	5453	6351	7159	8012	8824	10329	11349	12945	13724	14525	
395	1171	2181	2642	3704	4570	5451	6351	7159	8012	8824	10329	11349	12945	13724	14525	
404	1181	2181	3081	4381	5158	6385	7205	0057	8887	9769	10574	11495	12918	13724	14525	
418	1223	2334	3073	3879	4578	5452	6351	7207	8110	8873	10223	11258	12918	13724	14525	
501	1802	2308	3402	4042	4993	5778	6832	7461	8237	9072	10253	11610	12943	13724	14525	
787	1815	2476	3367	4114	4993	5619	6832	7461	8237	9072	10253	11610	12943	13724	14525	
770	1728	2498	3388	4134	5043	5856	6832	7230	8139	8838	8882	10540	11241	12945	13724	14525
772	1734	2498	3388	4134	5043	5856	6832	7230	8139	8838	8882	10540	11241	12945	13724	14525
843	1745	2545	3414	4187	5073	5853	6832	7069	8228	9345	10166	11022	11834	12798	13618	14508

in the aggregate \$60 Bonds each of US \$1,000.

The redeemed Bonds are payable, together with accrued interest, on November the 10th 1972.

The payment will be made by:

The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., Agency Division, One New York Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015

Banca Commerciale Italiana—Milan Banque Generale Du Luxembourg, S.A.—Luxembourg

October 11, 1972.

This advertisement is not to be construed as an offering of the securities mentioned herein and is an announcement for record purposes only.

THE Consumers' Gas COMPANY

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Craig & Osgood Inc.	Goulding, Rose & Turner Limited
Walwyn, Stodwell & Co. Limited	Alfred Bunting & Co. Limited
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October, 1972

Announcement by Iraq Petroleum Company Limited

Iraq Petroleum Company Limited refers to its announcement published on 14th July, 1972 and states that Dr. Nadhim Pachachi and Monsieur Duroc Danner, the joint mediators, have made the following declaration:

"The mediators in the dispute between the Government of Iraq and Iraq Petroleum Company Limited declare that the mediation is progressing and that a further declaration regarding the status of the mediation will be made by one or both of them, not later than 31st December, 1972."

In view of this declaration the Company announces that it will, without prejudice to its rights, continue to abstain from commencing legal proceedings in relation to oil from the KIRKUK, JAMBUR and BAI HASSAN oilfields lifted prior to such further declaration by one or both mediators as to the status of the mediation.

If such further declaration or any other declaration states that the mediation has failed, the Company will be free to exercise its full legal rights.

IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

33 Cavendish Square,
LONDON W1M 0AA.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Oct. 10, 1972

Stocks and Div. in \$		Stk. High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net Change	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk. High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net Change	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk. High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net Change		
3524	AAP Corp	7	6	7	-1	-1	3524	Bald DH	400	395	394	-1	-1	3524	Capita	14	13	13	-1	-1
1629	1% Aberdn	55	53	54	-1	-1	1629	Barclay Fin.	112	110	110	-1	-1	1629	Carroll	13	12	12	-1	-1
216	1% Acme Prod	15	14	15	-1	-1	216	Carroll Fin.	112	110	110	-1	-1	216	Carter Fin.	13	12	12	-1	-1
216	1% Action Ind.	15	14	15	-1	-1	216	Castrol Fin.	112	110	110	-1	-1	216	Catellus Fin.	13	12	12	-1	-1
1024	1% Adminstr	15	14	15	-1	-1	1024	Caterpil	112	110	110	-1	-1	1024	Catellus Fin.	13	12	12	-1	-1
1024	1% Astro Fin.	15	14	15	-1	-1	1024	Caterpil	112	110	110	-1	-1	1024	Catellus Fin.	13	12	12	-1	-1
1024	1% Astro Fin.	15	14	15	-1	-1	1024	Caterpil	112	110	110	-1	-1	1024	Catellus Fin.	13	12	12	-1	-1
1024	1% Astro Fin.	15	14	15	-1	-1	1024	Caterpil	112	110	110	-1	-1	1024	Catellus Fin.	13	12	12	-1	-1
1024	1% Astro Fin.	15	14	15	-1	-1	1024	Caterpil	112	110	110	-1	-1	1024	Catellus Fin.	13	12	12	-1	-1
1024																				

Observer**The Vanishing Crowd**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. Once I attended a professional football game. The Washington Redskins were playing the Dallas Cowboys. A kind neighbor gave me the tickets. He was very kind, indeed, because in Washington, as in several other football cities, it is impossible to buy tickets.

In these cities entire stadiums are sold out for entire seasons far into the future, but the odd thing is that the same people always get the tickets. They buy the entire season's supply, year after year, and even pass them on in their wills when death finally pushes them over the last goal line into that Great End Zone from which no fan returns.

The consequences of this system are, to say the least, curious. The first, of course, is to lend a special social cachet to the possession of tickets. The crowd in any of these eternally sold-out stadiums is not a crowd at all, but a very exclusive club.

The day I went as a guest, there were the usual famous Washington faces from the partying-news sections of the papers. The greatest part of the group, however—and it might be more accurate to say "membership"—

Utamaro Print Breaks Record at \$37,000

NEW YORK. Oct. 10 (UPI).—The world record price of \$18,000 for a Japanese color print set Thursday was broken three times Friday in bidding for works by Kitagawa Utamaro, the 19th-century artist.

Sohety Parke-Bernet galleries reported the new record was \$37,000 for a portrait of a Japanese waitress. It was purchased by Arthur Tooth & Co., Ltd., of London for a Japanese collector.

Another print showing a girl with a mirror sold for \$35,000 and a third made \$21,000.

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